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If our friends who fasor us with manuscripts for wish to have rejected articles returned, they ust in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### The Isane Before the Coal Commission .

The proposition which the coal operators submitted to the President, and in ful as has been the betrayal of those the results of which the public is now so gentlemen by public officials, they can be intensely interested, does not imply relied upon to abide any result in the arbitration. It is in nesense a submission of the issue with the union to a board of arbitrators, but in some sense it is such a submission so far as the public is concerned.

It is proposed that a board of five men shall consider the whole question of anthracite mining. That these men shall be of special and conspicuous qualifications for that purpose. That they shall be free of any interest in the busiand disinterestedness and thereby disand insist that it be abided by.

These five men are to inquire into the anthracite has been conducted, and if they report that it has been properly conducted, then it will continue to be so find that the coal operators have been accuracy. in the wrong and that the miners have proper redress for those grievances and is a sweeping and a comprehensive offer, and it is made in the completest good faith and with an abiding confidence that it will have the approval of the public and that the verdict of the men who will pass on it will justify the operators in the position which they have chosen to occupy.

There is no arbitration in it. There is nothing to arbitrate with Mr. MITCHELL and the union. The question is, and the question will remain, shall the men who want to work be permitted to do so, and are the conditions under which they work fair and honest as between employer and employee? That is something which will be settled by the commission which the President appoints, and by no one else. Certainly not by the Mine Workers' Union, of which over two-thirds of the members are concerned in a rival and competitive industry-to | Texas the density of population would be wit, the bituminous industry-and who do not care if the whole anthracite industry were wiped out of existence at

#### The Attorney-General on Trusts and the Powers of Congress.

Attorney-General Knox's speech at Pittsburg upon trusts will be discussed with great care and fulness for some time to come. For the moment we note two striking features of it.

The chief of trust evils, " existent and possible," and the "source from which minor ones flow " is "overcapitalization"! Then amendment of the Constitution or law of Congress, or even effort on the part of the Attorney-General is scarcely needed. As a matter of fact, no case of overcapitalization has yet failed to cure itself-by going to smash.

But here comes probably the most startling doctrine ever emanating from the Department of Justice:

" If it be true that a State can authorize or permit a monopoly of production within its borders because it has the power over production as such although it indirectly affects interstate commerce. may not the United States regulate interstate commerce over which it has exclusive control, even though it indirectly affects production, over which, as such, it has no control?

" If Congress under its power to regulate interstate commerce may utterly destroy a combination and forfelt its property in interstate transit, as the Sherman act provides, because it restrains such commerce, it seems reasonable to say that it can in the exercise of the same power deny to a combination whose life it cannot reach the privilege of terms as Congress may prescribe to protect that

commerce from restraint." That is to say, although control of production is Constitutionally beyond the use of a Constitutional power de-

signed for another function. This utterance by the Attorney-General will give people food for thought of

more kinds than one.

## The "Scabs" and the President.

The coal strike issue, which so overshadows all others involved that it might be called the only issue, was forcibly presented in the open letter to President ROOSEVELT and others from the employees of the Hillside Coal and Iron Company. Long as this remarkable address is, there is not a line in it that does not touch some vital

point of the situation. These Hillside men, many of whom have grown gray in the service they are now performing, who have been " justly and honorably dealt with " by their employers, and who, consequently, refuse to abandon the mining of coal at

newspaper readers are familiar. ganization presided over by Mr. John voluntary schools, officered and managed MITCHELL, from which " no one was ever | by or through the clergy of the Estab- fusion of literary spirit and matter. The

expelled for committing a crime or for conduct unbecoming a man when such conduct or crime was against a non-union workman. Hounded by MITCH-ELL's men, and seeing him at the White House in conference with the President and the coal operators, these law-abiding laborers have been compelled to call attention to this simple rule of justice:

" We believe we have the same right to remain at our post of duty as others have to desert it; and we respectfully submit that we should not be assalled or made to suffer for doing what we believe is right to our manhood, right to our families, right to our employers and right to the nation."

It is a reproach to the United States that any workman in it should feel himself forced to put this idea into words. Nevertheless, the Hillside men can be of good heart. What they ask is the one condition which the operators put in their recent offer of arbitration. Shameprogress of the coal strike rather than in turn betray their faithful employees or the principles of free labor which the latter represent. And in this the American public will stand by the operators.

The Population of China. The Chinese Government has made a recensus of the population of China proper, according to which the inhabiness of mining coal. Especially that tants number about 426,000,000 souls. they be of such a character that the | There are reasons for believing that this public shall be satisfied of their ability figure may be approximately correct. The figures for China's population usuposed to implicitly accept their verdict ally printed have been those of the Chinese census modified by writers on China whose opinions are regarded as worth manner in which the business of mining considering. Faith in the Chinese figures has fluctuated; at times they have been accepted for years and then rejected on account of the increasing conducted. If, on the contrary, they number of writers who disputed their

In recent years more credence has grievances, then they will prescribe the been given to the Chinese statistics of population. Two years ago, Mr. E. M. it will be instantly forthcoming, and for KOHLER, a German geographer well three years the same will be adhered to, acquainted with various parts of China, If they decide that the men have not expressed the view that though the been getting enough pay they will fix methods of the Chinese census are inthe pay the men ought to get, and, no exact they are more trustworthy than matter how much it is, the men will get the estimates of foreigners who know the increase and get it for not less than only a small part of the country. He three years. That is the sum and the gave excellent reasons for assuming substance of the coal operators' propo- that 380,000,000, the Chinese figure of sition now in the President's hands. It | 1882, was approximately accurate; and this has been generally accepted by statisticians for the population of the country twenty years ago. The present enumeration is only 13,000,000 more than the Chinese figure for 1842.

We have little idea in our country o the density of population produced by crowding 426,000,000 people into China proper. That region is less than half as large as the United States without Alaska; and yet, if the present figures are accepted, there are about as many people in the nineteen provinces as in the whole of Europe and nearly six times as many as there are in the United States. We may perhaps give an idea of the density of population on the plains of China, where the people live most thickly together, by stating that if the whole population of the United States and 40,000,000 more were crowded into the State of about equal to that of the Yangtse Valley and of the plain extending north and Yangtse and the Hoang rivers.

No wonder the Chinese are compelled to terrace and till their mountain slopes even to a height of 8,000 feet; and that every square foot of land that can be made to raise food is kept in constant service and at the highest point of fertility. In his book "Through Hidden Shensi," Mr. NICHOLS gives a graphic picture of these terraced mountains which he saw everywhere in the northern provinces west of the plains of Chihli. He found the rugged beauty of the mountains obscured by the terraces that cover them from base to summit. These terraces are kept in place by stone walls about four feet high extending along the mountain slopes. Every inch of ground between the mountain side and the edge of the walls is under cultivation. usually with wheat or some other variety of grain. One of his photographs gives a remarkable view of a plain almost circular in form surrounded by mountains whose terraces viewed from a superior height, look like tiers of seats in some colossal amphitheatre.

## The Fight About Secular Education

to Be Resumed in England. The discussion of the Education bill will be immediately continued on the reassembling of the House of Commons. and certain events that have occurred engaging in interstate commerce except upon such | during the Parliamentary recess will increase the vigor of the opposition which that measure has hitherto encountered. We have in mind not so much the many and strong indications the power of Congress, Congress may of political reaction against the Balreach it by means of coercion through four Cabinet as the unflinching declarations of English Nonconformist associations that, should the bill be passed in and thus compel the Government charged | the Naval and the Military academies is with its execution to employ means of coercion as odious and as abhorrent in the eyes of Englishmen as those which drove the Puritans to seek a refuge on

the shores of Massachusetts Bay. The Baptists and Methodists of England and Wales had already pledged themselves to inflexible resistance to the proposal that all the members of an English community shall be taxed for the support, not only of board schools imparting a secular education, but also of denominational schools, controlled, not by the taxpayers, but by specific denominations. A similar course was resolved upon by the Congregational Unions of the United Kingdom which recently met in Glasgow, and which were addressed by Principal FAIRBAIRN, outside dictation, recount the outrages | who is regarded as the intellectual giant perpetrated upon them and their col- of Nonconformity. Dr. FAIRBAIRN releagues in industry, making more vivid minded his auditors that in England the list of crimes with which present there are more than eight thousand parishes where there are no board or They have lived in terror of the or- public schools, but where there are

lished Church. Hitherto these voluntary schools have been supported partly by the proceeds of lands and moneys left in trust for the purpose, partly by annual grants from the Imperial Exchequer. and partly by annual contributions from members of the Anglican communion. The bill now before Parliament proposes to transfer to the rates or local taxes the support of these schools, the taxpayers to be represented by only two out of six managers in each parish and the appointment of teachers in the case of the eight thousand parishes named to be restricted to the Anglican communion.

Now what, asked Dr. FAIRBAIRN, do Nonconformists, on their part, demand? Simply this, that every school supported by the people shall be managed by and for the people, and not by a section thereof. Dr. FAIRBAIRN further insisted that, from the viewpoint of public usefulness, the sole test applied to male or female teachers in schools supported by the taxpayers should be that of competence, and that it was obviously inexpedient to subordinate that test to the question whether an applicant belonged to the Church of England. If the instruction of children in the tenets of a particular sect were desired by parents and guardians, that instruction should be imparted at home or at Sunday school, and not at the expense of taxpayers who might belong to different sects. Not only was Dr. FAIRBAIRN convinced that the Education bill in its present form ought to receive the united and unyielding opposition of Nonconformists, but he pointed out that the present House of Commons, having been elected in 1900 on the mendacious boast that the South African War was over, had no mandate to legislate concerning so vital a matter as public education.

After listening to Dr. FAIRBAIRN, and after a prolonged discussion of the subject, the Congregational Unions of the United Kingdom, by a very large majority, adopted resolutions to the effect that the Education bill had not only been introduced without warrant from the constituencies, but was being driven through Parliament in the face of unmistakable proofs that the opinion of the country is opposed to its main provision and that the bill violates the principles of civil and religious liberty, first, by placing the entire support of denominational schools on public funds, without providing for public control in all respects of such schools; and, secondly, by confining the appointment of teachers in denominational schools to members of such denominations. The resolutions went on to call upon his Majesty's Government to withdraw the bill, or forthwith to appeal to the country upon it. If the demand should be unheeded, and the bill should be forced upon the nation, the resolutions finally declared that the Congregational Unions would advise their members to refuse to pay the rates. That is to say, the only rates collectible under the act for the support of Anglican schools will be those voluntarily paid by members of the Anglican communion and those collected by distrainment or pree from non-Anglican members of the community.

Now it is perfectly true that the Reform Parliament of the United Kingdom rests on a very different basis of authority from that possessed by the Star Chamber, against the decrees of which HAMP-DEN protested; neither could one listen south between the lower courses of the without a smile to a comparison of such a Laodicean philosopher as Mr. A. J. BALFOUR to Archbishop LAUD. Never theless, the present British Government will find itself in a most unpleasant predicament if it persist in passing a bill to the execution of which the Nonconformists of England and Wales seem determined to make the same inflexible opposition which their forefathers offered to the collection of "Ship-Money" and to LAUD's exasperating regulations. Nor do we deem it at all improbable that Mr. Balfour himself regards with serene indifference the whole subject of the education of the lower classes, whether Anglican or Nonconformist, and that more than once during the heated debate on the bill, he has been tempted to ejaculate "A plague o' both your houses! Unfortunately for the Unionist party, it has gone, or its leaders believe it to have gone, too far to retreat: Mr. CHAM-BERLAIN declared the other day in Birmingham that, if the Government were defeated on the Education bill, it would resign.

From the viewpoint of expediency, it might be wiser for the Unionists to let themselves be defeated on the Education bill than to subject themselves to the necessity of enforcing an obnoxious law, the resultant odium of which might banish them from office for many years. They have given, as yet, no sign, however, of receding from their proclaimed intention to pass the measure.

In his estimates for next year Rear Admiral TAYLOR, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, has made a new departure by including an item of \$5,000 for "athletic exercises and sports." If the amount be allowed by Congress, there will be no lack of ways in which to spend its present form, they will defy the law it. The annual football game between worthy of official support; an athletic equipment at each of the larger navy yards is also desirable, and prizes for field sports, as well as for boat races, would serve to increase interest among the sailormen in keeping in condition, and would lessen the monotony of ship life, and produce more contentment and consequent efficiency on shipboard. Field sports by sailors seem out of place; but many vessels have baseball and football teams on board, and every chance to practise offered by a stay in port is taken eagerly. It will be a good thing for the navy if Admiral TAYLOR's curious estimate is approved by Congress.

SIRNEIEWICH, the noted author, invariably used ink when writing the manuscripts.-Philadel

phia Record. This is one of the things everybody of literary tastes ought to know. There have been authors who believed so firmly in sympathetic magic that they have cultivated noses for the purpose of surrounding their works with an atmosphere of fire and blood. We are ourselves acquainted with a " ady author " who puts on a rain coat when she is to begin a pathetic scene. But the new Sioux City magazine, the Knockers, is the most admirable specimen of the inter-

Knockers is edited and published by the packers. It is " printed on Ipski Bo paper, bound in Zulu lavender, decorated with The editors come red-handed to their task. They leave here and there on the pages the prints of bloody fingers. Then the edition of the magazine is " cured " in the smoke house. It comes out brown, fuliginous and antique of look, with " much of the color and scent of fine Bologna sausage." Here is an important hint to authors and publishers.

The top of the morning and the shank of the evening to Mrs. AUGUSTA AUMUSSEN of The Bronx, who scored 162 at bowling, on the day she was 86. She didn't begin to bowl until she was 72, and we hope she will keep it up until she is 172. A cheery and engaging figure she is, rattling down the pins at 86 and making the beginners stare and gasp. Yet she is only a beginner herself so far as living goes. Wait until she comes to middle age. Saturday Jo-SEPH LABOUTY of Ogdensburg, 103, walked a mile and back to register; and a younger friend, FRANCIS BERRIO, 92, went with him. These are the grown-up people; and the folks in the eighties are still in the infant

The Price Paid. From the Brooklyn Eagle There will be general acquiescence by the people n the settlement of the strike as a fact. There will be serious differences of opinion among thoughtful men concerning the means resorted to for its settlement. The two sentiments will not interfer with one another. Those who are relieved and gratified by any result which ends the strike will be indifferent to the means employed. Those critical of the means employed will accept the ap parent settlement of the controversy as a fact -and address themselves to the work of establishing

The satisfaction that will be felt that war is to cease, that mining is to be resumed, should not blind thoughtful men to the fact that the price paid for coal is the confessed failure of government, the palpable disappearance of law, amnesty and forgiveness, if not condonation or coronation, for organized resistance to law, and the recourse of the nation and the people to an extemporized substitute for the operation of constitutions and institutions which have been their bulwark and boast and were formerly the exponent of their power and the object of their pride.

# THE ISSUE AT THE MINES.

Law, Order and the Rock of Equal Rights. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: All honor to THE SUN for the proper stand it takes in this conspiracy against law and order; and all honor, too, for the mine operators and owners, who know where they stand and who should be upheld in their rights, no matter

what the consequence. Your editorial of Saturday, the 11th inst., has the true ring of American citizenship— "Are These Men Mad?" And so to-day, "Abroad and at Home" is the same, while many of the letters in to-day's issue, par-ticularly the "Open Letter to the Governor of New York" and "C. L's" as with others, excepting "Horseshoeing Establishment," with his imaginary tales, show up the true inwardness of this trouble Why is it that the intelligence of the country

Why is it that the intelligence of the country is so slow to understand the meaning of this coal strike? Are we to live in perpetual revolution because a few delude d miners allow themselves to be hoodwinked by an irresponsible and apparently intelligent man, who is only the catspaw of bad advisers?

Why does not this righteous (save the mark) man Mitchell go to the front, where his peaceful strikers act worse than men of the Middle Ages? that should be the proper place for him if he had this mistaken cause properly at heart. He might then show that he means good and not evil in keeping up this rebellion against the industries of the country. This conspiracy is not against the operators; it is against the Government of the United States, and it is armed deflance of the same and should be treated as such. We find, as "C. L." says, the Democratic party has much to do with it. All the meetings which have been held have given encouragement to the held have given encouragement to the been held have given encourage the strikers. The Governor of Pennsylvania has lost his golden opportunity by making a feeble effort three months too late. Will it be necessary for the United States Government to take it up? It looks very much like it, unless the intimidated miners can show a bold front and revolt from their irresponsible leaders.

The people will not stand this fooling much longer, and the descendants of Valley Forge soldiers will do as their forefathers did-uphold the Constitution R. W. MONTCLAIR. N. J., Oct. 13.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: All honor to Father O'Reilly of the Church of the Annunciation, Shenandoah, Pa! Though addressing Catholics, so many of whom are allied with his church, he was so inspired by his duty as a man and Christian that he ignored all other considerations. There was no tain of mere policy or popular consequences. As a Divine teacher, he told his people their duty, without fear or favor. The writer of this is a Protestant of the Protestants, but has read no such a sermon, and needed denunciation, coming from any pulpit of her own denomination, though the laws of God and man are set at naught by the officials (save the mark!) and striking savages of the mining region of Pennsylvania. They prate of "suffering wives and children," but what do they care. Who are the cause?

OCT 13. his duty as a man and Christian that he ignored

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The much-abused former President, R. B. Hayes, while Governor of Ohio during a local coal strike when by one side he was urged to send troops to the locality of the strike, and by the other, for political reasons, advised not

by the other, for political reasons, advised not to jeopardize the interests of his party, served notice to all sides that he would send troops immediately to preserve order, and that he intended to protect men who did not want to work, but he was also going to protect those who did. Had the vacillating Governor of Pennsylvania three months ago announced the same purpose, New York would doubtless have plenty of coal now.

It seems to an outsider that the first of the labor questions to be settled is whether a man who wants to work shall be protected equally with the man who does not want to work. But is there a State in the Union today where, when trouble arises, the man who wants to work can depend upon the ready and sure protection the man who does not want to work knows he will have?

New York, Oct. 13. Equal Rights.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Your

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your position regarding the coal strike is simply "impregnable;" the momentous question is, "shall a man labor if he wishes to?" If not, of last Sunday and to-day may be kept at the same standard, as they are the only things that encourage me to think that the nation's honor may survive the craziness of the hour.

J. WARBEN LAMB. COOPERSTOWN, Oct. 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The spirit which inspired the letter by "American Mechanic," which appeared in THE SUNDAY SUN (Oct. 12), is the fundamental spirit of American freedom. This spirit must be in all full-blooded Americans, and the heart of every real patriot must have bounded in response to that letter. It should be printed in big type on the first page of every newspaper, and would go far toward settling the strike troubles.

POMPTON, N. J., Oct. 13.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Let us suppose the mine operators yield to the miners' demand for higher pay. Will the opera-tors take that extra expense out of their profits? Not much. The price of coal will be advanced enough to cover it, and it's the public who will pay the miners' raise in profits? Not much.

wages
And suppose in a year or so the miners
again demand an increase of pay, as knowing
their power they would most likely do. Up
goes the price of coal and again the public
foots the bills. foots the bills.

And is it reasonable to suppose the miners would stop at one or two demands for better pay? I think not. Probably every year or two there would be a new demand, and a higher price for coal.

L. M. NEWARK, N. J. Oct. 13.

## The Average Earnings.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your correspondent, Mr. A. V. Mahon, stated in his communication of yesterday what appeared to him convincing proof of the heartless oppression of the coal miner. He pictures a

**电影人名德森马尔克人名 200 年代 电影响射 电路电影 电影 电影 电影** 

man and two sens "working hard all one month and at the end of the month, after all store bills, rent, &c., he received \$1.70 for the three of them." He fails to state how many children each of the three had and how much had been spent upon "store bills, rent, &c., constitute the most which any of us can hope to get out of life, and there is many a hardworking lawyer and merchant in our great cities who would be glad to take a life contract which would insure him money to pay his "store bills, rent, &c." If Mr. Mahon accomplishes more than this in his horseshoeing establishment let him give thanks.

New YORK, Oct. 12. An Independent.

### PROF. WYCKOFF NO TRAMP. A Card From the Distinguished Subject of a Recent Newspaper Story.

EL PASO CLUB, COLORADO SPRINGS, CCT. 11, 1902 To The Editor of The Sun-Sir: In your issue of the 5th inst. I find a telegraphic news item from Pueblo, Col., which represents me as appearing in the likeness of a tramp at a dispensary in that city and ap-plying for medical relief. In your issue of he following day I find, under the title of Tramp and Stimulant," a leader from your pen commenting on the above circumstance Permit me to say that the incident of the Pueblo dispensary is untrue, so far as I am concerned. I have never impersonated a tramp and I have been making no investi-gations, sociological or other, during my stay

in Colorado I was honored by an invitation to deliver in a summer school in Colorado Springs a course of lectures on economics during a part of July and August. My stay in the State has been prolonged by a hunting trip through the White River country and by a necessary delay for treatment in Colorado Springs while recovering from the effects of a surgical operation. The person who imposed upon the physicians in charge of the Pueblo dispensary and indirectly upon yourself is unknown to me, and I am under obligation to say that I have no intention of making at any time an investigation of the character indicated in this Pueblo despatch. and that tramps or others assuming my name may be regarded with suspicion. Your editorial comment interests me deeply. I beg to assure you that I am an indefatigable reader of Tue Sun even at this distance of two thousand miles. I often disa-

Your editorial comment interests me deeply. I beg to assure you that I am an indefatigable reader of The Sur even at this distance of two thousand miles. I often disagree with you fundamentally, but for combined clearness of vision and sound economic views and a sane sense of humor and a high standard of good, didomatic English, I know no newspaper that is the equal of The Sur. I own to some surprise at seeing your editorial notice of an unverified report that proves to have no foundation in fact as affecting me.

It is your criticism of my experiment as an unskilled laborer that interests me. There are one or two misconceptions which I should be glad to correct. The very casual experiment to which you refer, and which I attempted ten years ago, was not the work of a trained observer, but merely the undertaking of a young student fresh from theoretical study. My subsequent work has not acquainted me with this science of sociology, of which I know nothing, but with the much more definitive field of the science of economics. In consequence I have no claim to being a sociology; my only claim to any special knowledge is as an economist.

You have indicated with perfect correctness the fundamental defect in my experiment as a laborer, the inability of one unendowed with genius and exceptional adardability and gift of impersonation to enterreally into the actual state of mind of real workers. This was the disability which I felt most keenly during eighteen months of living and working as a wage-earner. You exagerate. I think, the difficulty of being accepted by wage-earners as one of themselves in such a country as America. I was never embarrassed by failure in that particular. The types of wage-workers here are numerous, and a more or less strange type is easily accounted for as a new kind of immigrant. In my case, my obvious greenness merely served to heighten the suspicion of some strange manner of foreigners, hitherto unmet with. But by my fellow laborers I was accepted guite naturally as a worker and was almost

We apologize to Prof. Wyckoff. We sincerely regret the imposition of which we were the victim. But what an admirable letter it has elicited!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: one year since Dr Leonard W. Ely of 451 West End avenue, operated upon a patient of mine for congenital dislocation of hip joint. The operation was a success. He used the same methods as Dr. Lorenz used in the case of the Armour child. I think he was a student under Dr. Lorenz. Other operations of his have been described in the medical journals. D. E. ROBERTS, M. D. KEYPORT, N. J., Oct. 14. KETPORT, N. J., Oct. 14.

## A Medical Rebuke of Lord Wolseley.

From the Medical Record Among the papers at the meeting of the British Sanitary Institute was a paper on "Typhoid in War" by Dr. Christopher Childs, who said the American commission on the Spanish war found that infected water was not the only factor in disseminating typhoid fever, but that personal contact and poltions of soil were most important. He quoted Lord Wolseley's silly remarks, in the "Soldiers' Pocket Book," to the effect that he had never known the sanitary officer to make a useful suggestion, and recommending he should be left at the base. This explains the destruction of sanitary initiative and the despatch of an army to South Africa without any sanitary staff. Lord Roberts holds a very different opinion, and has publicly testified to the importance of a sanitary staff in all campaigns Resolutions were passed recommending the study of the United States Military Camp commission and inquiring what measures the War Office is taking to institute a complete sanitary organization

for the British Army. The Indians had just sold the Island of Manhat tan for \$20 when chagrin overcame them.

"To think!" they exclaimed, "election is coming and votes will be worth \$2 apiecet" Perceiving they had been swindled, they hastly sought Fenimore Cooper to relate their wrongs.

## The Oiled Brick.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have the greatest faith in what THE SUN says, consequently tudied up the "oiled brick" question in every have tried every manner and kind of brick.

wasted kerosene by the quart, and five minutes is the limit that any flame or heat can be detected. Have soaked the brick over night. Can any one of your readers give me reliable information from their own experience? JERSEY CITY, Oct. 11. MRS. BRICE COLLARD. We have seen an ordinary building brick soaked or less than thirty seconds burn over ten minutes.

## Novels for Coal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. As a substitute or coal I beg to suggest the cords of swashbuckler vels that have been printed during the last eight novers that nave does printed ording the last eight or ten years. It needs must less kerosene to sat-urate them than it takes to satur te porous brick, and if stood on end and partially opened, they burn neely. If anything they burn all the better if the leaves are uncut. Scoren Plains, N. J., Oct. 12.

Weather Prediction. We're going to have a coal snap soon.

t must be a question of bricks.

Captain Piper to His Squad. Say, Copper, walk along the curb, And don't you hug that wall As if it were some kitchen maid

So when you stop to chat Some interesting friend of yours, We'll know where you are at.

Say, Copper, walk along the curb, re you can see the street, And not have quite so wide a space To wander from your beat Say, Copper, walk along the curb,

Where other people don't, And possibly you'll see some things That otherwise fou won't. Say, Copper, walk along the curb, By daytime and by night, Where there is little chance for you

Or you will hear from me.

To disappear from sight. Say, Copper, walk along the curb. And let your duty be To tend to business all the time,

SALVATION ARMY ACCOUNTS.

### Assets of \$4,500,000 in International Headquarters; \$1,249,345 Here.

The Salvation Army, in answer to a criticism in The Sun relating to the large sums of money believed to pass through the hands of Gen. Booth and his subordinate officers, sent to this office copies of its printed statements of account and balance sheets for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1901.

The pamphlets show excellent bookkeepng, which is attested by Knox. Cooper & Co., chartered accountants of Finsbury Circus, for the London headquarters of the Army, and by J. E. Bliss, expert accountant, sworn by M. J. H. Ferris, notary public, for the New York headquarters. Mr. Bliss's sworn statement is interesting

in its phraseology. He deposes "that he has verified the footings in said books of the Army and finds a voucher for expenditure of money; and he finds all the entries, footings and postings to be true and correct."

The statement of the general income and expenditure account of the international headquarters, London, shows nearly \$300,000 handled during the year there. The balance sheet carries credits or assets to the amount of more than \$4,500,000.

The statement of income and expenditure of the general fund of the national headquarters, New York, shows \$82,634 handled during the year in that fund. The final statement includes profits of various lesser and special funds, but not the total sums handled through those funds. The New York balance sheet records

assets of \$1,249,345. It is pointed out at the heads of these statements that the statements of account cover the moneys received at and expended through the international and national headquarters at London and New York,

### LEGACIES TO HER SERVANTS. Miss Partridge, the Recluse, Remembers

Them All in Her Will. The will of Miss Eliza Ann Partridge, the recluse sweetheart of Henry Hall Ward, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. Miss Partridge died recently at 37 West Thirty-eighth street, having lived a solitary life since the death of Mr. Ward, her cousin, whom she was not permitted to marry on account of their consanguinity. Mr. Ward died in 1872, leaving her the bulk of his fortune and the house at 23 Bond street. This house was never opened or disturbed until a few days ago, after Miss Partridge's death.

The will leaves some small legacies to her servants, including \$2,000 to Mary Walsh, her chambermaid: \$1,000 each to her cook. Julia Walsh, and her laundress, Margar Hennessy; \$500 to her waiter, James Campion, and \$100 to Mrs. Smith, the house-keeper of 23 Bond street. Miss Partridge leaves \$30,000 to her nephew, John Partridge Jepson, and also her pictures, books, statuary, wine and household effects. Her personal effects, including wearing apparel and jewelry, are to be divided equally be-tween Mrs. Jepson and Ellen May Jepson, the wife and daughter of J. P. Jepson. The residuary estate will go in equal shares to Miss Partridge and her two nephews, John Partridge Jepson and Charles Edward

The value of the estate does not appear in the petition. The executors are Dur Smith and Levi S. Tenney.

### SUES SUPT. MAXWELL.

Young Man With Teachers' License No. 1 Wants Place on Eligible List. Supreme Court Justice Dickey yesterday

appointed Hyman Schillvinski guardian for his son Charles, 19 years old, for the purpose of bringing suit against Superintendent of Schools Maxwell to compel the superintendent to place his name on the eligible list of teachers in the public schools. The young man alleges that he has passed the examination for teachers and holds teacher's license No. 1. He claims that his name is not on the regular list, there being a separate list for male teachers. He alleges that as matters now stand he cannot be appointed for several years. He wants a proper list filed, giving precedence according to time of graduation.

## DR. GEORGE E. BREED RESIGNS.

Vestry Does Not Make Public Letter of Resignation-May Remain in Brooklyn.

The vestry of St. John's Episcopal Church in St. John's place, Brooklyn, has accepted with deep regret the resignation of the Rev. Dr. George E. Breed, the rector. Dr. Breed's action in retiring from the church has caused much surprise as well as considerable speculation, inasmuch as the vestry will not give out his letter of resigna-tion. Dr. Breed has been rector of the tion. Dr. Breed has been rector of the church for over twelve years, and has been most successful in the administration of its affairs. It is said that he will probably be called to one of the vacant Episcopal pulpits in Brooklyn.

Night School Principals Suc. William J. O'Leary and James Cusack, public school principals in Brooklyn, yesterday applied to Supreme Court Justice Dickey for a peremptory writ of mandamus directing the Board of Education to reinstate them in the places they formerly oc-

cupied as principals of evening high schools.

On the reorganization of the evening schools both were assigned to the evening elementary schools. Supt. Maxwell says that the places to which the plaintiffs were appointed originally were not permanent and that neither of them possessed the qualifications required for principals of high schools. Decision was reserved.

## French Professors to Study Us.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15 .- Information has come from Paris to the effect that M. Robert le Baudy has sent to the vice-rector of the University of Paris \$1,600 to maintain at the University of Chicago two young French professors, who for a year will study American customs and methods and afterward teach French language and literature in American universities. These two young men, together with the four to be sent by the French Department of Public Instruction, will arrive within the next month

Cadets in Revenue Cutter Service. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.-The following cadets in the Revenue Cutter Service were appointed to-day:

Felix Reisenberg and Arthur Rattijen of New York, Frederick D. Mabry of Connecticut, Edward R. Hyde and Howard E. Rideout of Massachusetts, William E. E. Rideout of Massachusetts, William E. McPheeters of Indiana, Edward W. Pinney and Edward J. Kelly of Michigan, Elmer B. Collins of Colorado and Roger C. Weightman, Leroy Reinburg and William C. Ward of the District of Columbia.

## Hoboken Wants Tunnel Terminus

President David Young of the Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson Street Railway announced yesterday that he has submitted a proposition to the promoters of the Hudson River tunnel to have a terminal in Hoboken. He says that the tunnel company is giving to the proposition its serious

Crown Prince & Guest of Gen. J. H. Wilson. WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 15 .- The Crown Prince of Siam and his brother arrived here at noon, and are the guests of Gen. James H. Wilson and the Misses Wilson. A dinner was given this evening in honor of dinner was given this evening in honor of the guests. Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Thompson will give a luncheon to-morrow in honor W. J. L.

## CLEARED FOR J. OVERTON PAINE.

Alleged Dealings Under Hayden Agrees ment Objected To by a Customer

Joseph B. C. Tuell of New Bedford sought to speculate in stocks through J. Overton Paine & Co. and was informed after the panic of last May that he had been wiped out and owed the firm \$3,779.88, partly offeet by three Shove Mill bonds he had put up as margin, which the firm had sold for \$1,528.12.

Tuell sued to get back his bonds, alleging that the firm had never bought or sold any actual stock for him. The case was before Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court yesterday, and Paine, after admitting that he had never had in his possession the oertificates of stock Tuell had instructed him to buy, put in in explanation an agreement he said he had with one A. A. Hayden, who is said to be a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange of Philadelphia. The agreement says:

agreement says:

The said A. A. Hayden hereby agrees to purchase and take from the said J. O. Paine, at the market prices then existing, any and all stocks which the customers of the said Paine offer for sale, and to pay therefor in full upon delivery to the said Hayden.

And the said A. A. Hayden further agrees to sell and deliver to the said J. O. Paine and all stocks which the customers of the said Paine shall order to be purchased, at the market price then existing, and to deliver the actual certificates therefor on demand and payment in full therefor.

\*\* It is hereby agreed that in all purchases from or sales to be paid Hayden by the said Paine under this agreement such transactions shall be recorded, at the time of such transactions in the books of the said Paine, and the said Paine hereby agrees to make and furnish to the said Hayden a daily list showing the exact number of shares of stock that is to be received from or delivered to the said Hayden in accordance with this contract.

Counsel for Tuell maintained that procedure under such an agreement is not approximation.

the and are street Horizon the wood of on the toring aft. The work of the work of the work of the work of the toring aft. The work of the and we she the toring power than the t

coursel for Ideal maintained that pro-cedure under such an agreement is not executing a customer's order. Justice Gildersleeve reserved his decision. Paine is a member of no exchange.

#### DELANEY MAY ESCAPE TRIAL. His Counsel Asks for a Medical Examination-Retirement Likely.

As a result of an appeal made by his counsel, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Police Captain Delaney of the East Thirty-fifth street station may be retired without a trial of the charges against him for neglect of duty in failing to close poolrooms. When the captain's trial was finally called yesterday morning at Police Headquarters Gen. Tracy asked that it be adjourned again, and that a committee of police surgeons be appointed to examine Capt. Delaney's physical and mental condition.

"Capt. Delaney," said Gen. Tracy, "has been in the Police Department more than thirty years and for ten years has been a captain. In 1883 when making an arrest he was shot in the eye, the ball destroying the sight of one eye completely. That same ball is still in his brain. His consame ball is still in his brain. His condition has been getting worse for two years. Capt. Delaney's other eye is nearly blind, and, in my opinion, the captain will be entirely blind in two or three years."

Gen. Tracy gave it as his belief that a medical examination would show that the captain was incapable of performing his duties, and that in that event he would petition the Commissioner to allow his client to retire.

to retire.
Assistant District Attorney Morgan said that if Commissioner Partridge saw fit to appoint the commission requested he would not oppose, and Commissioner Partridge adjourned the trial to Oct. 27. Commis-sioner Partridge said later that he would in all probability appoint such a commission.

The opinion about Headquarters yesterday seemed to be that Capt. Delaney would never be tried. The charges against him grew out of the raid on the poolroom in the Sherman Hotel when McCoy was

## SITE FOR NEW POST OFFICE. Nov. 15 Fixed as the Date for Opening the

Proposals. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- Advertisements soliciting offers of a site for the new Post Office in New York city have been prepared at the Treasury Department and Nov. 15 has been fixed as the date for opening the proposals. Secretary Shaw, Attorney-General Knox and Postmaster-General Congress to select the site, were prepared to act upon proposals which under a former advertisement were to have been opened advertisement were to have been opened sept. 25. No formal proposals, however, were received, although several "suggestions" as to sites and prices were made to the commission, none, however, meeting the requirements named in the advertisement and therefore could not be formally considered.

considered. considered.

Congress in authorizing the selection of a site for the building placed no limit on the cost, and the officials here consider it somewhat remarkable that under the circumstances and the apparently crying necessity for a larger Post Office in that city, not a single bone fide offer of a suitable site was made. No appropriation for purchasing the site was made by Congre but it is expected that prompt action be taken as soon as an option on a site can be secured by the commission.

## TRANSFERS AT EVERY CROSSING. Comprehensive Suit Against the Inter-

urban Street Rallway Co. Harcourt Bull, a lawyer, at 30 Broad street, has undertaken to get the courts to compel the Interurban Street Railway Company to give transfers to its passengers wherever the company's lines intersect whether the intersecting lines belong to the old Metropolitan group, the old Third Avenue system or to both. Mr. Bull has told the courts that, under sections 101 and 104 of the Railroad law railroad companies 104 of the Railroad law railroad companies are compelled to give a continuous ride over intersecting lines of their own systems or of leased systems. He put in evidence the lease of the Metropolitan and the Third Avenue systems by the Interurban company as proof that the Interurban comes under the law as he quotes it. One of Mr. Bull's cases is in the Supreme Court. Two others are in the Third District Municipal Court in various stages of progress. Under the law, if Mr. Bull wins, he gets \$50 for every time a transfer has been denied to him illegally. has been denied to him illegally.

## CHICAGO'S REGISTRATION. Large Falling Off Since 1900-Demo-

crats Seem to Lose Most. CHICAGO, Oct. 15 .- Only 164,704 names were added to the registration lists vester. day, and the total registration for the city wards and Cicero is 340,797. The revised registration in 1900 was 405,077. The loss in the city wards, not including Cicero, is

62.054. Only one ward in the city showed an increase over the registration figures of 1900. This was the Thirty-fourth Ward, where William Lorimer lives and where the Republican organization used every effort to get the voters registered.

So far as the political aspect of the registration goes, the Republicans had much the better of it. While there were losses in all wards, the Democratic wards supered most. The Republican wards held up bet-ter than the strong Democratic wards, although both Republican and Democratio wards disappointed the party leaders

## Comr. Lispenard Stewart Resigns.

Lispenard Stewart sent to Gov. Odell on Sept. 11 his resignation as president of the State Prison Commission. His principal reason for resigning is that the formation of the Rhindand Real Estate Company in this city will occupy his time fully in the next few months. He has held the post since his appointment by Gov. Morton is 1895. The salary is \$2,500. Mr. Stewart left yesterday for Hot Springs, Va., where he will stay three weeks.